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Empowering New Generations to Improve Nutrition
and Economic opportunities
A program of the US Global Health and Feed the Future



Save the Children

USAID/ENGINE: Empowering New Generations to Improve Nutrition and Economic Opportunities

A program of the US Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives

Save the Children Federation, Inc.

Annual Report

27 September 2011 – 28 September 2012



Save the Children



innovating to save lives
Jhpiego **Tufts**
an affiliate of Johns Hopkins University UNIVERSITY



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LIST of ACRONYMS

ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International / Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
AEWs	Agriculture Extension Workers
AGP	Agricultural Growth Program
AMDe	Agribusiness and Market Development in Ethiopia
ARM	Annual Review Meeting
AU	African Union
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BoA	Bureau of Agriculture
BoFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
CBN	Community Based Nutrition
CC	Community Conversations
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CHDs	Child Health Days
CHPs	Community Health Promoters
CIP	International Potato Center
CLIPP	Community- Level Participatory Planning
CoP	Chief of Party
CMAM	Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
DAs	Development Agents
DCoP	Deputy Chief of Party
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
EHNRI	Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute
ENHAT- CS	Ethiopian Network for HIV and AIDS Treatment, Care and Support
ENCU	Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit
EOS	Enhanced Outreach Strategy
ES	Economic Strengthening
ETS	Effective Teaching Skills
FBP	Food by Prescription
FMoH	Federal Ministry of Health
FTC	Farmer Training Center
FTF	Feed the Future
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GHI	Global Health Initiative
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GRAD	Graduation with Resilience to Achieve Sustainable Development
HAPCO	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office
HCs	Health Centers
HDA	Health Development Army
HEWs	Health Extension Workers
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HP	Health Post
HPN	Health, Population and Nutrition
HR	Human Resources

HSDP IV	Health Sector Development Program IV
HWs	Health Workers
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IDEAS	Initiating and Demonstrating Effective Approaches for Scale Up
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFHP	Integrated Family Health Program
IRT	Integrated Refresher Training (for health extension workers)
ISS	Integrated Supportive Supervision
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
IYCN	Infant and Young Child Nutrition
JHU CCP	Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs
LOL	Land O' Lakes, Inc.
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MASHAV	Israeli Agency for International Development Cooperation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MI	Micronutrient Initiative
MIYCF	Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding
MIYCN	Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition
MNCH	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
ModCAL	Modified Computer Assisted Learning
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Mol	Ministry of Industry
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWCYA	Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Energy
MSG	Mother Support Group
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
NACS	Nutrition Assessment, Counseling and Support
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NNCB	National Nutrition Coordination Body
NNCWG	National Nutrition Communication Working Group
NNP	National Nutrition Program
NNTC	National Nutrition Technical Committee
NTWG	Nutrition Technical Working Group
OR	Operations Research
PC	Peace Corps
PI	Principal Investigators
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PSE	Pre-Service Education
QI	Quality Improvement
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger

REST	Relief Society of Tigray
RFP	Request for Proposal
RHB	Regional Health Bureau
RUTF	Ready-to-use-Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SBM-R	Standards-Based Management and Recognition
SC- US	Save the Children, US
SHN	School Health and Nutrition
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCE	Value Chain Expansion
VI	Valid International
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WorHO	Woreda Health Office
ZC	Zonal Coordinators

Reporting Period

This is the USAID/ENGINE project's Annual Report covering the reporting period from **27 September 2011 to 28 September 2012.**

Publications/Reports

Did your organization support the production of publications, reports, guidelines or assessments during the reporting period?

No/Not Applicable ☐

Yes ☒ If yes, please list below:

Publications/Training Manuals

Title	Author	Date
Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) training for Agriculture Extension Workers (AEWs) and Development Agents (DAs): Facilitator manual	PATH in collaboration with CARE; The Manoff Group; and University Research Co., LLC	Second Quarter
MIYCN training for health workers (HWs): Facilitator manual and participant manual	ENGINE extracted from existing FMoH and partners materials	Second Quarter

Program Management

Staff recruitment: In year one, ENGINE recruited and filled all key positions and 75 non-key and sub-prime positions for project implementation. See **Annex III** for list of positions. To move forward with operations research activities, Valid International (VI) hired three research assistants to be based at Jimma University and Tufts University is finalizing recruitment for two research managers who will be based at Hawassa and Jimma Universities. Save the Children will continue recruitment for an overall project communications advisor and JHU-CCP will recruit five regional BCC specialists to roll-out ENGINE's behavior change strategy. Save the Children will also hire seven additional zonal health coordinators to scale up project activities from 41 to 100 woredas

Sub-grantees Management: The Sub-grant Agreements (SGA) with the five sub-primes Tufts University (TU), Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (JHU-CCP), Jhpiego, Land O' Lakes (LOL) and Valid International (VI) – were signed during the second quarter.

ENGINE manages the sub-grantees by integrating them into the ENGINE team management structure. The four sub- primes (TU, VI, JHU-CCP, and LOL) that are housed in the ENGINE Addis office actively participate in weekly staff meetings to discuss progress toward completing planned activities as outlined in their signed SGAs. Likewise, ENGINE organizes monthly technical updates and quarterly management meetings with Jhpiego, the only off-site sub-prime. ENGINE reviews and provides feedback on all sub-grantee deliverables, coordinates TA visits, disseminates technical materials and updates, and monitors sub-grantee narrative and financial reports to ensure compliance with USAID rules and regulations. ENGINE facilitated a retreat in mid-August with all staff (including sub-grantees) to discuss lessons-learned from the past year, to jointly develop the second annual work plan, and encourage team-building and a shared vision of the overall goal and objectives of ENGINE.

Technical Assistance: In year one, ENGINE received technical assistance from LOL, TU, VI, JHU-CCP, and SC-US HQ in economic strengthening, baseline survey implementation, operations research, monitoring systems, behavior change communication, quality improvement, and overall nutrition programming.

Start up Activities: The official national launch of ENGINE was conducted on October 25, 2011. It was launched by the US Ambassador to Ethiopia, State Minister of Health (MoH),

delegate of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and Country Director of Save the Children Federation. Close to 70 participants attended from different government offices and partners. Additionally, meetings were held with USAID, MoH, and MoA regarding program start-up and woreda selection during the first and second quarters.

SC-US, in collaboration with the MoH and the sub-primes, organized a participatory planning workshop from 29 November to 1 December 2011 in order to discuss the vision and objectives for ENGINE. USAID approved the work plan and the Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) for year one.

During the second quarter, MOUs were signed with Tigray, Amhara, and Oromia bureaus of health and agriculture followed by the regional launch of ENGINE. The MOU with SNNPR BoFED and sector offices was signed during the third quarter followed by their regional launch of ENGINE. All regional planning and launching sessions were attended by senior regional health and agricultural bureaus, nutrition focal officials, zonal and woreda offices of health and agriculture, AGP focal officials, ENGINE national and regional staff, and regional development partners. Regional planning workshops with the regional, zonal, and woreda health and agriculture offices were held in the four regions during the second quarter and in SNNPR during the third quarter.

Geographic coverage and scale up: ENGINE has been rolled out to 41 of the 100 target AGP woredas during the reporting period: 32 woredas in Oromia, Tigray and Amhara in the second and third quarters and to 9 woredas in SNNPR in the last quarter. Table 1 shows the geographic distribution of the target woredas.

Table 1: ENGINE Year one target woredas by region.

Regional Breakdown by Year		
Region	Total Target	Year 1
Amhara	22	11
Oromia	34	17
SNNPR	19	9
Tigray	8	4
Non-AGP woredas (locations still to be determined)	17	0
Total ENGINE target woredas	100	41

Building partnership:

Over the past year, ENGINE participated in all three Feed the Future (FtF) partners' coordination meetings organized by USAID. As a follow-up to the second meeting, ENGINE took the lead in identifying, coordinating, and facilitating nutrition activities among FtF and Global Health Initiative (GHI) partners and other key nutrition stakeholders. (See FtF

collaboration matrix in Annex IV). A summary of the progress made toward planned areas of collaboration in the matrix are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Collaborative Activities with FtF partners

FtF Partners	Collaborative Activities (Completed and Planned)
MASHAV-Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On May 8 and August 12, 2012, ENGINE held coordination meetings with the Small Holder Horticulture (SHH) Project of MASHAV- USAID-Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). Engine trained 14 MASHAV SHH Development Agents (DAs) in MIYCN at the Butagira Horticulture Center from June 14-15, 2012. From July 26-27, 2012, MASHAV SHH staff trained 21 ENGINE zonal coordinators and regional nutrition and livelihood officers and 10 MoA staff on the basics of horticultural crop production and management (vegetables & fruits) at the Butagira Horticulture Nursery Center. MASHAV provided planting materials (seeds and seedlings) for homestead production of horticultural crops (fruits and vegetables) in FTCs and school gardens from regional nurseries. ENGINE's regional nutrition and livelihood officers will participate in a nursery training organized by MASHAV which is planned to be held from October 29-November 7, 2012 in Butagira. SHH will provide technical support on how to establish nurseries (ENGINE plans to establish 5 nurseries in year two in Oromia, SNNPR, Amhara and Tigray), for designated nursery managers. SHH and ENGINE will share and exchange technical manuals on nutrition, practices for various crops, and sourcebooks for nursery establishment
CIAFS Capacity to Improve Agriculture and Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENGINE and CIAFS staff met to discuss possible areas of collaboration including incorporating nutrition in CIAFS leadership training for national and regional agriculture managers; nutrition sensitization for parliamentarians and ministers; sensitizing the ministry of trade on the importance of fortification; and coordinating on gender audits. CIAFS provided the ENGINE M&E team with orientation and training on the FTF Monitoring System. CIAFS informed ENGINE about FTFMS and webinars. ENGINE shared the ENGINE work plan and implementation woredas, which are posted on the CIFAS website.
ACDI/VOCA Agricultural Growth Program-Agricultural Marketing Development Project in Ethiopia (AGP-AMDe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AGP-AMDe regional staff participated in the SNNPR launch and consultative planning workshop in May 2012. ENGINE research and M&E advisors met with ACDI/VOCA M&E team on June 21, 2012 to discuss baseline methodology, tools, lessons-learned, and how to leverage data for decision making. ENGINE staff participated in the ACDI/VOCA Maize-value chain stakeholders meeting on May 31, 2012 and ENGINE's senior research and M&E advisor presented policy issues, current practices and recommendations on fortification. ENGINE staff participated in the second Maize-value chain stakeholders meeting on August 22, 2012.
GRAD CARE-Graduation with Resilience to Achieve Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENGINE provided training materials and counseling cards on MIYCN to GRAD. ENGINE regional coordination meetings were held with GRAD/ Relief Society of Tigray (REST) to discuss areas of collaboration and ways to avoid duplication of efforts. GRAD regional staff participated in ENGINE's SNNPR launch and consultative planning workshop in May 2012. GRAD nutrition representative participated in ENGINE's BCC material audit workshop. ENGINE will share the existing BCC and upcoming new BCC materials.

Peace Corps (PC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENGINE invited the PC to participate in a MIYCN training of trainers (ToT) for mother support groups in Addis from June 10-11, 2012; the PC staff member who participated in this training is responsible for primary programming and training for all PC volunteers (PCVs) in Ethiopia. ENGINE provided nutrition training for 30 PCVs at their mid-service training in August 2012; sessions included an overview of the national nutrition program, orientation on existing nutrition training materials and job aids; discussion with PCVs on areas of collaboration; food demonstrations on diet diversity; and participation on key stakeholder/NGO panel presentation on health/nutrition programming. ENGINE provided the PC with up-to-date nutrition reference tools, guidelines, and training materials for health and environment PCVs. ENGINE will facilitate nutrition sessions at the PC pre-service training from October-December 2012 for 57 new PCVs (37 health PCVs and 20 agriculture/environment PCVs). The terms of reference (TOR) for this activity is currently being developed.
Other Partners	Collaborative Activities (Completed and Planned)
International Potato Center (CIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIP provided training for ENGINE on cultural practices and management of orange-flesh sweet potatoes. CIP will provide some planting materials for orange-fleshed sweet potato and recommend private companies that multiply the same for quantities beyond their capacity. CIP will arrange site visits for the ENGINE livelihood team to view their activities and planting materials around Wendo Genet and Hawassa where the center has established nurseries.
FANTA-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENGINE defined the work regarding nutrition advocacy and the PROFILES advocacy tool, quality of nutrition services, and pre-service to avoid overlap and duplication. ENGINE helped USAID and FANTA-3 to finalize FANTA's scope of work and work plan.
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENGINE mapped out the geographic overlaps with UNICEF. ENGINE and UNICEF are collaborating in the NNP review, multi-sectoral coordination, Community Health Days/EOS, community based nutrition and other overlapping areas. UNICEF has no funds to provide ready-to-use-therapeutic-food (RUTF) for AGP woredas and other food secure woredas which will require ENGINE to establish CMAM in the target woredas in year two. UNICEF participated in the ENGINE material inventory consultative workshop.
IFHP and Alive & Thrive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENGINE had three partnership meetings and mapped out geographic overlaps with IFHP and Alive & Thrive. ENGINE is collaborating in the use of the same messages and BCC materials in advocacy for nutrition, the NNP review, and maternal nutrition.
Micronutrient Initiative (MI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENGINE actively participated in a workshop to launch 'integrated program IDEAS for IYCN/CMAM (Initiating and Demonstrating Effective Approaches for Scale-up for Infant and Young Child Nutrition/ Community Management of Acute Malnutrition).
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENGINE participated in the five-day workshop on the World Bank NNP implementation mission to Ethiopia.
EHNRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENGINE was part of the two-day consultative and planning workshop on effective modalities to improve pregnant women's compliance to daily iron-folate supplementation organized by the Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institution (EHNRI).

ENGINE has been contributing to the MoH/MoA and partners work on nutrition by participating in workshops, meetings and Integrated Nutrition Technical Working Groups such as the National Food Fortification Steering Committee meeting, National Nutrition Technical Working Group (NTWG) meetings, Nutrition-HIV sub-committee, and various NNP

revision team meetings. ENGINE has played a key role in advocating for nutrition by actively leading the launch of global nutrition focused reports such as Save the Children's 'A Life Free from Hunger Report' and the State Women and Mothers Report whose theme is 'Nutrition during the first 1,000 days' in Ethiopia. ENGINE was also one of the main partners to support the Breast Feeding Week celebrated in Ethiopia in August 2012.

Meeting with Multi-Sector Bureaus

Agriculture: During this reporting period, the ENGINE livelihood team held a meeting with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Extension Directorate, and AGP coordination unit; and also with the Amhara and SNNPR Bureau of Agriculture, AGP coordination unit. The objectives of these meetings were to establish coordination and resolve any implementation issues. As a result, the MOU has been finalized and we are waiting for the signature of the MoA to take place in the first quarter of year two.

Health: The ENGINE COP held a meeting with the State Minister of FMoH and briefed him on the status of the project implementation and mechanisms to support the FMoH on revising the NNP and finalizing the FMoH plan of action for nutrition. The State Minister provided ENGINE with guidance in preparing a blended and harmonized nutrition training package for facility-based health workers. The MOU has been finalized after incorporating the MoH comments and it is on his desk for signature.

IR1: Capacity for and institutionalization of nutrition programs and policies

IR1.1: Strengthened policy environment

Planned Activities:

- Provide support for revision of the National Nutrition Program (NNP) policies, guidelines, and standards.
- Support revitalization of the National Nutrition Coordination Body (NNCB) and National Nutrition Technical Committee (NNTC) with a clear Terms of Reference (ToR) for the roles and responsibilities of each sector.
- Revitalize the National Nutrition Communication Working Group (NNCWG).
- Conduct desk review of human resources (HR) needed for nutrition coordination and implementation.
- Revise and update PROFILES advocacy tool.

Principal accomplishments:

ENGINE has been instrumental in contributing to several high level nutrition policy decisions and initiatives through representation on the National Nutrition Program (NNP) revision team, Nutrition Technical Working Group (NTWG), National Nutrition Coordination Body (NNCB), National Nutrition Technical Committee (NNTC), National Nutrition Communication Working Group (NNCWG), National Food Fortification Task Force; as well as participation in other national and regional technical capacity building trainings.

Provide support for revision of the NNP policies, guidelines and standards: Starting from the first quarter of year one, ENGINE has been working in close collaboration with the FMoH and nutrition development partners by actively participating on four of the six NNP revision sub-committees. Through these partnerships, ENGINE has provided technical support in the following areas: mapping out existing NNP support, coordinating the NNP revision processes, and identifying existing gaps in nutrition policy to align the NNP with the Health Sector Development Program (HSDP) IV, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the Accelerated Stunting Reduction Strategy. To facilitate these policy level activities and multi-sectoral linkages under the National Nutrition Coordination (NNC), ENGINE assigned a Senior Policy and Capacity-building Advisor to the FMoH to represent ENGINE in all matters related to the NNP revision, coordination, and multi-sector linkages.

In the second quarter, ENGINE sponsored the first NNP three-day review retreat in Adama jointly with FMoH and, in the fourth quarter, facilitated the second retreat which reviewed the input made by various sub-groups since the first retreat. At the second retreat, participants drafted a revised NNP that was shared with the rest of the NNP revision team and presented it during the FMoH Annual Review Meeting (ARM) for consultation. The ENGINE Chief of Party (CoP) and Senior Policy and Capacity-building Advisor are members of the NNP revision core committee and provide technical support and active participation in the NNP compilation and finalization process, including mainstreaming gender into the NNP. ENGINE has also provided technical support for various sub-committees and facilitating meetings and has documented these processes. ENGINE also contributed to the national school nutrition program by representing ENGINE and FMoH on the working group to develop the National School Health and Nutrition (SHN) strategy. As a result, the draft SHN document has been developed and submitted to the Minister of Education (MoE) for review and approval.

Support revitalization of the NNCB and NNTC with clear TORs for roles and responsibilities of each sector: Working with Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH), ENGINE coordinated the first National Nutrition Coordination Body (NNCB)

meeting held on April 17, 2012 in Addis Ababa to facilitate effective multi-sectoral nutrition coordination and linkages at the national level. It was chaired by the FMOH and co-chaired by the MoA, and included representatives from the Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Women, Youth, and Child Affairs (MoWYCA), Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE), Ministry of Industry (MoI), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFed), Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA), Health Population, and Nutrition (HPN) Co-Chairs, UNICEF, and academia.



In the third quarter, ENGINE facilitated the revitalization of the National Nutrition Technical Committee (NNTC) meeting – the technical arm of the NNCB. The meeting was attended by various sector minister directors and high level experts from FMOH, MoE, MoA, MoWE, MoFED, MoI, MoWCYA, EHNRI; representatives of private sectors (Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce), Civil Society Organizations and partners. The meeting was productive in updating new members of the NNTC on ‘Why Nutrition Matters in Ethiopia’, discussion on the SUN initiatives, and endorsing the TOR for the NNTC. The NNTC meeting was concluded with the agreement that the roles and responsibilities of each sector will be formulated for the next meeting with the addition of key next steps.

Revitalize the National Nutrition Communication Working Group (NNCWG): ENGINE supported the FMOH in successfully revitalizing the NNCWG. This committee was established in the second quarter to comprehensively address nutrition communication, social mobilization, and advocacy in the revised NNP and ensure effective coordination and harmonization of nutrition communication and advocacy materials and tools at all levels. In the third quarter, the NNCWG conducted its third meeting with the FMOH as chair, as well as the Public Relations and Communication Directorate, and other sector ministers and communication experts (MoA, MoE and MoWCYA), representatives from ENGINE, EVERYONE Campaign Ethiopia, UNICEF, Alive & Thrive, and the Micronutrient Initiative (MI). The NNCWG compiled the summary of the revised nutrition communication, social mobilization, and advocacy sections to incorporate into the revised NNP document.

Technical support for national food fortification: ENGINE's Senior Policy and Capacity-building Advisor was nominated to be the focal point and coordinator for the National Food Fortification task force, signifying ENGINE's contribution to the NNP and the GOE. In the fourth quarter, ENGINE facilitated and coordinated different Food Fortification Steering Committee meetings. It supported the preparation of the National Food Fortification plan of action, and the development and revision of the Food Fortification capacity-building/training needs assessment and dissemination of the results.

ENGINE also provided technical support for the Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) steering committee. During this reporting year, as a member of the steering committee, ENGINE with main IDD partners accomplished two major tasks assigned by FMOH. The first task was reviewing and estimating the current (annual) need of fortificant potassium iodate (KIO₃) for salt fortification and the preparation of the justification report for development partners who are raising funds to provide potassium KIO₃ supplies to the FMOH to help achieve its universal salt iodization target. The second major task was setting salt iodization standards for Ethiopia. Both tasks were successfully accomplished and delivered to FMOH.

Participation in the capacity-building activities of FMOH and program staff at the national and regional levels: In order to create a critical mass of trainers at the national and regional levels to improve the management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), ENGINE participated in this capacity-building activity by being a trainer in the first training of trainers (ToT) on a six-day SAM case management workshop. Thirty-two participants from FMOH, Rural Health Bureaus (RHBs), different regional and referral hospitals, universities, regional health science colleges, and partners attended the training.

Conduct desk review of human resources (HR) needed for nutrition coordination and implementation: ENGINE postponed this activity to year two because the NNP, the basis for the HR review, was not yet finalized. Instead, ENGINE focused on the final revisions of the NNP in year one, which was the priority and immediate need of the FMOH.

Revision and updating of the Policy advocacy tool: ENGINE held several meetings with FANTA-3, FMOH, and USAID to discuss how to most effectively move forward with the implementation of the PROFILES advocacy tool. FANTA-3 will lead the PROFILES review. ENGINE will work closely with FANTA-3 to select the participants, develop the agenda, and gather the background documents and nutrition indicators to update the PROFILES

software. After the tool has been revised, ENGINE will lead the work with FMOH and FANTA-3 to develop the policy and advocacy approach.

Representing ENGINE in workshops, meetings and Integrated Nutrition TWGs: In year one, ENGINE was engaged in several important national nutrition forums, workshops, and meetings. For example, ENGINE actively participated in the preparation of the health sector annual nutrition core plan for the 2005 Ethiopian fiscal year. The project also supported the celebration of World Breastfeeding Week in Ethiopia. ENGINE along with nutrition partners provided financial and technical support to the FMOH in coordinating the World Breastfeeding Week activities such as participating in television panel discussions and live television Q&A sessions on breastfeeding; and reviewing the contents of the brochure, posters, banner, cap, T-shirt, stickers, and spot messages. ENGINE also participated in the National Consultative Workshop on Curriculum Evaluation for MSc and PhD in Dietetics and Community Nutrition organized by Addis Ababa University (AAU), Center for Food Science and Nutrition College in collaboration with UNICEF and European Union. Finally, ENGINE participated in a food fortification workshop organized by FMOH in collaboration with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) to share and discuss workable, cost effective, and sustainable strategies to enhance the food fortification program in Ethiopia.

IR1.2: Pre-service and in-service nutrition training for healthcare agents strengthened

Planned Activities:

- Implement Pre-Service Education (PSE) site readiness and baseline assessment.
- Conduct Standards-Based Management and Recognition (SBM-R) module I training for 12 PSE target institutions.
- Assist SBM-R baseline assessments and conduct feedback meetings in all project institutions.
- Conduct a nutrition forum for graduating students.
- Develop standards for nutrition education for health and agriculture cadres.
- Complete the ENGINE PSE baseline assessment report.
- Develop/adapt nutrition competencies for agriculture workers and health care cadres.
- Conduct technology assisted (ModCAL) effective teaching skills training for health and agriculture institutions.
- Identify needs for educational materials and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) (audio-visuals, skills learning equipment, installation, etc).
- Develop a training package for nutrition program managers.

Principal Accomplishments:

PSE start-up activities: In the first quarter, ENGINE conducted a rapid site readiness assessment in 7 of the 12 PSE sites, including universities, health science colleges, and agriculture technical and vocational education and training (TVET) colleges, to obtain firsthand information on the type and level of PSE support required to inform PSE program planning. In the second quarter, ENGINE developed and finalized the baseline assessment tools for the PSE institutions. ENGINE then conducted the baseline assessment for all 12 PSE institutions using structured questionnaires which included knowledge assessment questions. ENGINE compiled and analyzed the information collected and prepared the final assessment report for dissemination (**Annex V**).

On March 29, 2012, ENGINE held a one-day PSE orientation meeting: to orient PSE institutions, partners, and relevant stakeholders on the pre-service nutrition education strengthening program framework; to share the baseline assessment report; and to identify the roles and responsibilities of participating organizations in strengthening pre-service nutrition education. A total of 27 participants from various government educational institutions, including the Federal TVET, Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), and relevant partners in nutrition attended the orientation. In this meeting, ENGINE presented the five-year PSE Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP), the baseline assessment findings, and the pre-service nutrition education standards for critical review and feedback. The results will be used by ENGINE for future detailed PSE program planning.

Implement performance and quality improvement processes to strengthen nutrition education: During this reporting year, ENGINE focused its activities on the quality of nutrition education in health and agriculture targeted institutions. The Standards-Based Management and Recognition (SBM-R) module 1 training was initiated at the 12 PSE project institutions and offered to instructors (faculties) of nutrition education, deans, and school heads in 3 sessions. A total of 73 (17 female, 56 male) participants attended the training, which exceeded the anticipated number of 48 for the quarter. The university trainings took place in Hawassa, in Bishoftu for agriculture TVET colleges, and in Axum for regional health science colleges. In all 3 training sessions, participants critically reviewed the SBM-R tool in groups and presented detailed comments for plenary discussion. After reaching agreement, each school decided to uniformly measure its progress using the SBM-R tool. Following the SBM-R module I training, the ENGINE PSE advisors assisted the participants in developing a baseline assessment using the SBM-R tool followed by a feedback meeting. In the feedback meetings, participants identified their institutional gaps, conducted an analysis of the gaps, and prepared an action plan with timelines, using the elements of the SBM-R core

competencies. These capacity-building exercises will help to sustain the quality of nutrition education in the 12 institutes.

Strengthen the curriculum for nutrition education and support efforts of stakeholders on nutrition programs: During the third quarter, ENGINE developed a draft nutrition core competency document for health cadres at the TVET and B.S. levels. In the fourth quarter, Save the Children and Jhpiego advisors enriched the competencies with additional input. The draft document will be finalized after final review by nutrition instructors and relevant stakeholders during the core competency review workshop to be held in the first quarter of year two.

Due to improvements in the proposed methodology and data collection and analyzing tools, the development of the agricultural core competencies document is behind schedule. The competency document will be ready for final review in the year two competency review and content integration workshop.

On June 29, 2012, ENGINE organized a half-day nutrition forum for graduating students and staff of the College of Medicine and Health Sciences at the University of Gondar. The forum was created to familiarize the students and staff with the National Nutrition Program (NNP), existing nutrition interventions, and to offer the opportunity to discuss current nutrition issues. A total of 328 participants attended the forum and, due to their enthusiasm, they suggested it continue in the future.

Enhance instructional capacity and create an enabling environment for nutrition education: During this reporting year, ENGINE implemented 3 effective teaching skills (ETS) courses for 51 instructors in health and agriculture institutes using Modified Computer Assisted Learning (ModCAL). The training consisted of classroom and practical teaching sessions as well as student performance assessments. As a learner-centered training, participants remained actively engaged and were given the opportunity to apply and demonstrate what they had learned throughout the course. During 10-20 minute individual and group presentations called 'teach-back' sessions, each participant demonstrated his/her teaching competency.. The teach-back sessions were evaluated by participants and facilitators using structured checklists.

The process of identifying the necessary educational materials and technological needs of the target institutions such as audio-visuals, skills learning equipment/set-up, and

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) assessment is finalized. The procurement process will start at the beginning of year two.

Strengthen nutrition service provision through in-service training and supervision of program managers and existing health care providers: To increase and support the supervision skills of woreda and regional nutrition program managers, ENGINE adopted training material from Jhpiego's "Training skills and supportive supervision course." This new course will be a nutrition training of trainers (ToT) course for woreda and regional managers, which will be cascaded in the ENGINE implementation years and form a critical mass of trainers for integrated supportive supervision in the regions where ENGINE is working. The three-day training skills course will follow a basic nutrition training course.

In addition, a comprehensive training package for health and agriculture program managers is under development. Jhpiego's team leading the instructional design process has collected and compiled the materials developed by the SC team. The last task in this activity is to enrich the training material with the appropriate competency-based learning tools such as group activities and exercises, role plays, and case studies.

IR2: Quality and delivery of nutrition and health care services improved

IR2.1: Quality of nutrition services strengthened

Planned activities:

- Assess availability of minimum standards for nutrition programs.
- Develop quality improvement (QI) framework for nutrition.
- Provide nutrition and health training for health extension worker (HEW) supervisors.
- Provide Integrated Refresher Training (IRT) and on-the-job nutrition and health training for HEWs.
- Conduct joint supportive supervision with government staff at different levels.
- Conduct coaching and mentoring training for HEW supervisors and woreda managers.
- Collect and review existing social and behavior change communication (SBCC) materials and analyze target audiences for health and agriculture workers.
- Print and distribute existing infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and maternal nutrition SBCC materials to ENGINE woredas.

Principal accomplishments:

Support adaptation/development of minimum service standards for nutrition: In the second quarter, ENGINE supported the FMOH in the development and revision of a standard nutrition integrated supportive supervision (ISS) checklist. In the fourth quarter, ENGINE identified minimum service standards for nutrition at the health facility and community levels; developed QI service standards; and drafted the methodology and tools to conduct a QI assessment. ENGINE will pilot the QI process in selected woredas in year two and share lessons learned with the FMOH to develop a national QI framework.

Improve coaching/mentoring process and skills of health workers (HWs) and program managers: The planned coaching/mentoring trainings were postponed until year two because of the delay in the development of the training manual as stated in IR1.2 (discussed under strengthen nutrition service provision through in-service training).

Build the capacity of health facility staff and frontline workers to provide high quality services: ENGINE reviewed existing training manuals and job aids on infant and young child nutrition (IYCN) and maternal nutrition to identify the most appropriate materials for frontline workers in the ENGINE target woredas. Based on this technical review, ENGINE selected the training modules from the USAID-funded IYCN and Alive & Thrive projects and adapted the manuals into one training package that includes maternal nutrition as well as gender and nutrition-HIV as critical cross-cutting components. Using this adapted curriculum, ENGINE provided Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) training for 760 health workers (nurses and health officers) from cluster health centers as shown in Table 2. Following the training, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) officers and zonal coordinators conducted follow-up visits to encourage participants to apply their knowledge and skills to provide high quality MIYCN services. The health workers provide MIYCN services as well as support the HEWs during their weekly supportive supervision visits.

Table 3: Health and Nutrition Training for HW, HEWs and AEWs by region

Training type	# trained in health and nutrition				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year 1
MIYCN TOT for HWs	0	-	83	-	83
MIYCN for HWs (Basic training)	0	70	294	313	677
MIYCN for MSG facilitators and mentors	0	-	37	176	213
MIYCN for AEW and DA	0	26	1227	403	1656

agriculture experts					
IRT for HEWs	0	325	313	-	638
IRT for HWs	0	250	-	434	684
IRT cascading to HDAs	0	-	-	1112	1112
NACS for HWs	0	-	-	22	22
NACS for case managers	0	-	-	13	13
Nutrition forum for health science students	0	-	328	-	328
All health and nutrition trainings	0	671	2282	2473	<u>5426</u>

In addition, ENGINE integrated MIYCN into existing HIV/AIDS programs in partnership with the Management Sciences for Health's (MSH) Ethiopian Network for HIV and AIDS Treatment, Care, and Support (ENHAT-CS) project. ENGINE conducted a two-day MIYCN training for 37 Mother Support Group (MSG) facilitators from ENGINE and MSH's ENHAT-CS sites and provided them with follow-up support to cascade the MIYCN training to MSG mentors. ENGINE also adapted MIYCN counseling cards for MSG mentor mothers to use during their regular discussions with support group members.

Support Integrated Refresher Training (IRT) for health workers (HWs) and health extension workers (HEWs): In year one, ENGINE supported the rollout of IRT for HEWs in Amhara and Oromia, totaling 1322 IRT trainees, of which 638 were HEWs and 684 were HWs (Table 4). ENGINE is providing post training follow-up through supervision and mentoring visits.

Table 4: IRT Trainings support by Region and Sex

Region	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Amhara	93	442	535
Oromia	421	366	787
Total	514	808	<u>1322</u>

Since Tigray and SNNPR had already covered IRT through other resources, ENGINE worked closely with key stakeholders to fill other gaps as needed. For example, at the request of woreda health authorities, ENGINE provided 3991 Health Development Army (HDA) volunteers with stationary materials as part of their logistical training support.

Training of Agriculture Extension Workers (AEWs) and Development Agents (DAs) on MIYCN topics supported at the woreda level: ENGINE adapted the IYCN education training manual for agriculture extension officers to train AEWs and DAs on MIYCN. As shown in Table 3, ENGINE conducted MIYCN trainings for 1656 AEWs, DAs, AEW supervisors, and other education officers in Amhara, SNNPR, and Oromia. The trainings included practical sessions on how to prepare healthy meals for mothers and children using a variety of affordable, local, and nutrient-dense foods. The AEW trainings were cascaded to DAs at the kebele level with a focus on nutritional counseling about dietary diversification, food preparation, and cooking demonstrations. For example, ENGINE provided a cooking demonstration session for 408 DAs in Oromia to promote MIYCN practices.

In year one, ENGINE trained a total of 5426 health and agriculture specialists on MIYCN and counseling skills.



Cooking demonstration in Tigray



MIYCN training in SNNPR

Support regional government staff supportive supervision activities: ENGINE has supported regional joint supervision activities in Amhara, Tigray, and Oromia in collaboration with their Regional Health Bureaus (RHBs). This supervision was conducted in May and June in Amhara and Tigray regions over a period of two weeks. ENGINE provided technical assistance in health and nutrition supervision and logistic support. In Oromia, ENGINE conducted joint supervision in five woredas and this will be scaled-up next year. Detailed supportive supervision activities are addressed in IR4.2.

Conduct mapping of nutrition services in ENGINE woredas to develop service directory for referral and linkages: ENGINE finalized the mapping of all nutrition

stakeholder services in the four target regions to guide program planning and implementation.

Improve tools used by frontline health and agriculture workers to promote nutrition:

To jumpstart the SBCC activities while the formative research was being planned and SBCC strategy was developed, ENGINE identified readily available SBCC tools for HEWs, HWs, and AEWs developed by the USAID-funded IYCN and Alive & Thrive projects. ENGINE reprinted and distributed 11,000 IYCF posters, 3,800 counseling cards, 11,000 quick reference materials for HEWs, and 750 counseling cards for HWs.

Support review meetings, experience sharing forums, and promotion of best practices: This activity is discussed under IR4.2.

Support utilization of health and nutrition data for decision making: ENGINE has technically supported the identification of nutrition indicators to be considered as part of the National Nutrition Program (NNP). Since nutrition indicators are still not part of the routine health information system, this activity was delayed. However, ENGINE supported some woredas through data-driven performance review meetings and will provide strengthened support for data utilization at woreda health offices and health facilities in year two.

Provide technical assistance at the field level to support the Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS) transition into the Health Extension Program: In Oromia, ENGINE supported a regional nutrition performance review meeting that included plans to transition the EOS into routine services. Based on the Oromia RHB and EOS transitioning guidelines, ENGINE provided technical and financial support for developing an operational plan to transition the EOS into routine Child Health Days in seven zones and four woredas. In the Amhara region, ENGINE also participated in EOS transition workshops conducted in three zones (East Gojjam, North Gondar and Awi) and two woredas (Dejene and Enemay). In year two, ENGINE will continue to support the EOS transition in all regions including the woreda and kebele levels (see IR 2.3).

IR2.2: Health and nutrition service seeking behaviors increased

Planned activities:

- Conduct desk review research and inventory of existing nutrition communication materials and resources.

- Organize community conversations (CC) and identify key community groups and change agents.
- Design and conduct qualitative formative research.
- Gather and review existing materials for micronutrients at "select" health centers and health posts.
- Develop and adapt SBCC materials for community mobilization efforts to provide education on the role of micronutrients.

Principal accomplishments:

ENGINE supported and strategically integrated nutrition into the third annual Save the Children “EVERYONE Campaign” which took place in Hawassa on May 6, 2012. The campaign featured the nutritional theme “*Let’s fight child malnutrition*” with a mobile SBCC team and national media coverage promoting optimal nutritional behaviors. ENGINE held a press conference with journalists from local and national radio and television stations and wrote a press release to encourage journalists to promote dietary diversity as a means of improving maternal and child nutrition.

Conduct desk review research and inventory of existing nutrition communication materials and resources: ENGINE initiated the MIYCN BCC materials desk review and inventory exercise in the four target regions. The purpose of this exercise was to understand



Figure 1 Examples of BCC materials

the extent to which existing and past efforts addressed MIYCN issues and how accessible they were for the intended audience. In the fourth quarter, the ENGINE Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (JHU-CCP) team

conducted field visits to SNNPR and Oromia regions to assess the presence, type, and quality of SBCC materials and activities in the country. Following these field visits, the team held discussions with the SC regional teams to clarify the strengths and gaps of MIYCN materials in their localities.

In the fourth quarter, ENGINE also conducted a materials inventory workshop which was attended by ENGINE partners as well as other governmental and international partners including FtF partners. The objective of the workshop was to share and validate the findings

of the inventory exercise, which will feed into the communication strategy design workshop planned for mid-October 2012.



SBCC material inventory workshop, September 2012

Conduct community conversations and identify key community groups and change agents: ENGINE finalized and posted a Request for Proposal (RFP) for local NGOs to conduct community conversations (CC), training of trainers (ToT), and training of community change agents. Because the initial RFP did not produce an adequate response from local NGOs, the RFP was re-advertised and yielded better results in the second round. ENGINE developed a draft CC training guide based on existing training guides and SBCC materials produced by other partners and the government. Once field-tested and finalized, the CC guide will be translated into Amharic, English, and Tigrigna. After the local NGOs are selected in year two, ENGINE will provide CC training for field staff and implementing partner organizations.

Design and conduct qualitative formative research: In the third quarter, ENGINE JHU-CCP drafted the formative desk review, concept note, and RFP. In the fourth quarter, based on technical feedback received regarding the scope and direction of the research, JHU-CCP finalized and advertised the RFP in local papers. Two of the nine proposals were selected for in-person interviews and the actual research will start in year two.

Provide education on best practices concerning micronutrient supplementation: After the formative research is completed and SBCC strategy is developed, ENGINE will develop best practices for promoting micronutrient supplementation.

IR2.3: Increased access to health and nutrition service

Planned activities:

- Establish partnership with HIV projects.
- Support development and adaptation of referral forms and integration of services.
- Support Child Health Days (CHD) for ENGINE woredas.
- Support improvements in the supply and logistics management system and facilitate the distribution of micronutrients to health facilities.
- Establish Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) sites and support distribution of CMAM guidelines and job aids.
- Strengthen integration of nutrition into HIV/AIDS services.
- Provide training on Nutrition Assessment Counseling and Support (NACS) to HCs and MSGs.

Principal accomplishments:

Establish partnership with HIV projects: ENGINE has established partnerships with the Ethiopian Network for HIV/AIDS Treatment, Care and Support (ENHAT-CS) and Food by Prescription (FBP) projects in this reporting year. In sites where ENGINE and ENHAT-CS overlap, it was agreed that ENGINE would provide technical assistance in nutrition-HIV to ENHAT-CS sites to strengthen the nutrition services, primarily for MSGs. Based on this consensus, ENGINE has adapted a half-day training session on infant feeding in the context of HIV which was used as part of ENHAT-CS's refresher training for MSGs from 59 health centers.

ENGINE and FBP also agreed to work together on pre-service and community education to facilitate referral and linkages. In Jimma and Hawassa Universities, where the projects overlap, they will focus on FBP's previous experiences and link it to the broader pre-service nutrition program since ENGINE's pre-service education program is not specific to nutrition-HIV. Another key area of collaboration is to strengthen facility-community linkages of nutrition-HIV services such as tracing lost to follow-ups, providing community level nutrition counseling, and strengthening linkages to other care and support services.

Support development and adaptation of referral forms and integration of services:

This activity is under discussion with partners such as FBP about practical ways to integrate services and their referral, which will continue in year two.

Support Community Health Days (CHD) for ENGINE woredas: ENGINE supported the planning and logistics of CHDs in Tigray and Oromia and Amhara regions during the third

quarter. A total of 304,869 and 35,432 children under five children received Vitamin A and deworming respectively during the CHDs. ENGINE will continue supporting CHDs and tracking coverage in all four regions in year two (see IR2.1 EOS section).

Support improvements in the supply and logistics management system and facilitate the distribution of micronutrients to health facilities: In the third quarter, there were large gaps in the availability of micronutrients in the Oromia region. In consultation with the Oromia Regional Health Bureau (RHB), ENGINE ensured micronutrient availability at health facilities through their distribution from zonal stores to woredas and health facilities. This endeavor has significantly improved the logistical situation in the region and the contribution of ENGINE's zonal coordinators was instrumental in this process. The availability of iron folate and zinc acetate has improved significantly.

Establish Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) sites and support distribution of CMAM guidelines and job aids: ENGINE conducted a preliminary assessment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in ENGINE woredas. Based on the results, three woredas (Shirka, Agarfa and Lemu na Bilbilo) were identified as having high SAM prevalence. However, due to problems with supplies, ENGINE was not able to train HWs and establish CMAM sites in these high risk areas.

Strengthen integration of nutrition into HIV/AIDS services: ENGINE is supporting the integration of nutrition into MSG sites of ENHAT-CS. During the fourth quarter, ENGINE combined the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools and indicators for nutrition and HIV/AIDS services and included them in ENHAT-CS's monthly MSG reporting forms and supervision checklist. This will help to track implementation of nutrition related activities in the MSG program. As part of this effort, ENHAT-CS has participated in MIYCF training for MSGs. Following this training, ENHAT-CS will incorporate nutrition into their monthly mentorship program to support MSGs in their operational areas. This collaborative effort will continue in the year two as well.

Provide training on Nutrition Assessment Counseling and Support (NACS) to HCs and MSGs: ENGINE provided refresher and supplementary training and counseling tools to HEWs, AEWs, and DAs to update mothers and caretakers on MIYCF knowledge and practices (see IR2.1 capacity building section).

IR 3: Improve prevention of undernutrition through community-based nutrition care and practices

IR3.1: Improve Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding (MIYCF) knowledge and practices

Planned activities:

- Disseminate nutrition messages through role modeling, radio programming, and talk shows.
- Work with local celebrities and leaders to become ambassadors for nutrition.

Principal accomplishments:

Disseminate nutrition messages through role modeling, radio programming, and talk shows: ENGINE has performed preliminary research on the demographics of target populations, radio stations, and radio programs in the four regions to draft a talk show concept paper. ENGINE is in the process of finalizing the radio concept note which contains a series of radio dramas with radio talk programs. The content of the radio dramas will be shaped by the formative research findings and SBCC overall strategy to be developed next year.

ENGINE produced radio spots in three languages (Amharic, Tigrigna and Afan Oromo) to commemorate national breastfeeding week from August 1–7, 2012. The spots introduced an expert HEW speaking with a mother about the benefits of colostrum and exclusive breastfeeding. Content for the program was approved by the Ministry of Health (MoH). A total of 60 spots (twice a day) were broadcasted for each of the three languages on two radio stations.

Work with local celebrities and leaders to become ambassadors for nutrition: ENGINE was also working with local celebrity, Chachi Tadesse, to become an ambassador for nutrition. Chachi provided MIYCF messages during the Everyone Campaign to a crowd of more than 2,000 people in Hawassa from May 5-6, 2012 (see IR 2.2). The campaign brought attention to key MIYCF actions for pregnant women, mothers and children. A youth group acted out the nutritional message in an impromptu street-theater performance. In addition, ENGINE held a contest for women that awarded them for creating nutritious meals that displayed a diverse diet. Chachi delivered information on nutrition during the contest, reinforcing the healthy choices that were made. ENGINE provided local nutrient-rich foods during the contest which were given as prizes.

IR3.2: Access to food and economic strengthening opportunities through programming and cross sectoral linkages increased

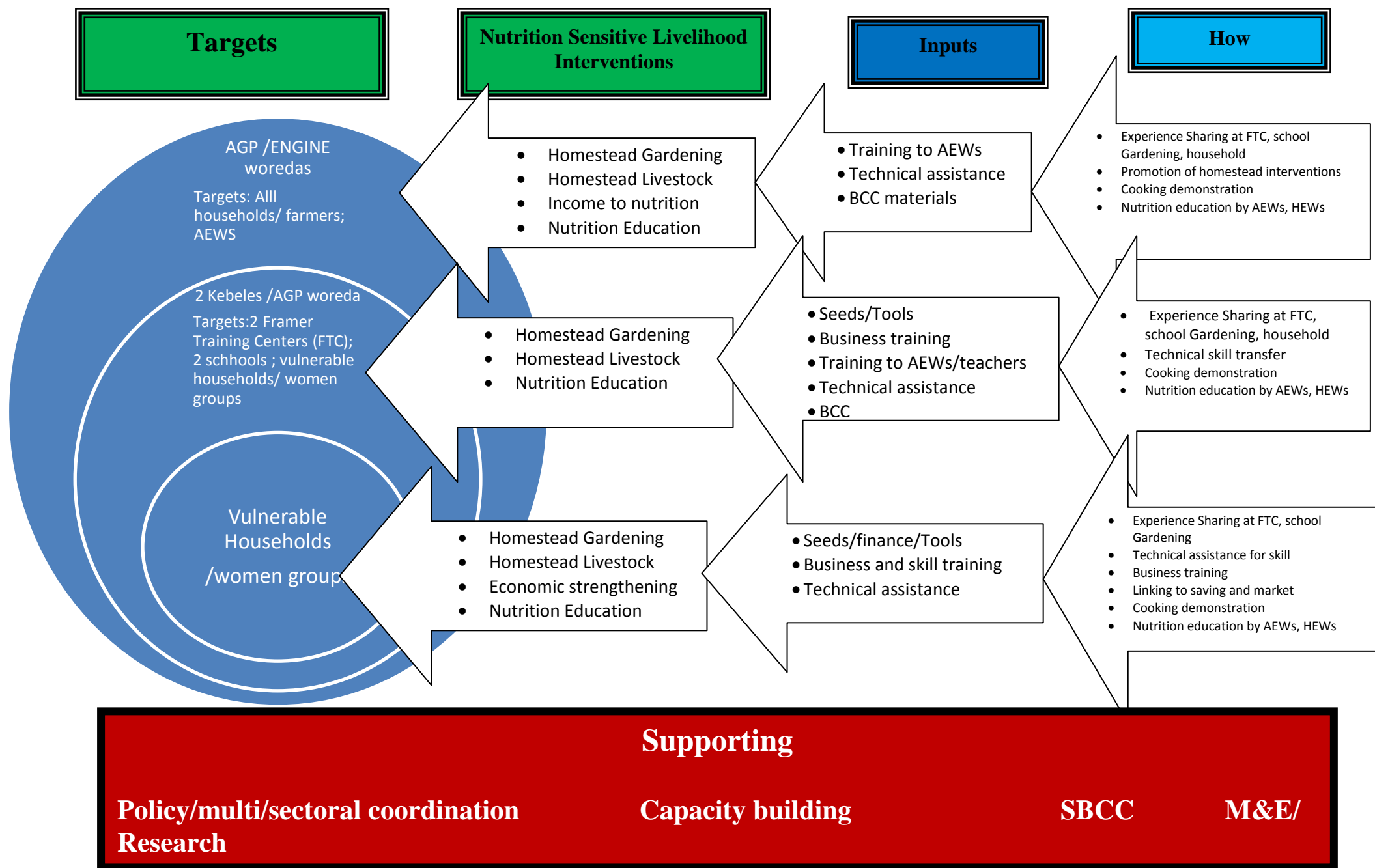
Planned activities:

- Apply economic strengthening (ES) interventions to meet household needs.
- Establish coordination with AGP, ACDI/VOCA, GRAD, and others at federal, regional and zonal levels.
- Develop livelihood mapping and formulation of vulnerability assessment criteria.
- Set-up and orient targeting committees including all concerned partners in ENGINE woredas.
- Identify women beneficiaries and organize women groups based on common needs.
- Identify FTCs and schools for agricultural practice demonstrations and the distribution of agricultural inputs and farm tools.
- Facilitate effective approaches to small scale horticulture and animal production to increase access to food for the most vulnerable households.
- Select beneficiaries for homestead production of vegetables, root crops, and fruits.
- Select beneficiaries for provision of productive livestock.
- Conduct rapid assessment of the production, distribution, and consumption of orange flesh sweet potato in the regions.
- Promote improved seed varieties and setting up seed banks.

Principal accomplishments:

During this reporting year, ENGINE's livelihood and economic strengthening component was implemented in 41 Agricultural Growth Program (AGP) woredas in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions. The full package of the livelihood and economic strengthening interventions were scaled up to 82 kebeles (2 kebeles per woreda). The figure below summarizes the implementation framework of this component, which focuses on promotion of consumption of diversified foods; improve production of homestead vegetables, fruits and small livestock; translating income into nutrition; and building the capacity of AEWs and Households. SC worked with Land O' Lakes (LOL), the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) extension office, the Agricultural Growth Program (AGP), the Agriculture Extension Workers (AEWs), and Development Agents (DAs) along with other FTF partners and programs.

Apply economic strengthening (ES) interventions to meet household needs: Through improved productivity and better access to resources, the income of vulnerable smallholder farmers and households increased which resulted in improved nutrition.



Establish coordination with AGP, ACDI/VOCA, GRAD, and others at federal, regional and zonal levels: In order to gain effective coordination in the implementation of ENGINE, the ENGINE livelihood team coordinated consultations with their counterparts at ACDI/VOCA. They agreed to hold meetings on a regular basis to exchange views, ideas, and to collaborate in the implementation of their programs. (See FtF partnership in the program management section.)

ENGINE also took the initiative to organize a program coordination meeting with senior program staff at CARE-GRAD. The meeting laid the groundwork for further integration, coordination, and facilitation of the learning process between the two programs. As part of this exercise, ENGINE participated in the national familiarization workshop organized by GRAD in February 2012.

Develop livelihood mapping and formulation of vulnerability assessment criteria: In the first quarter, ENGINE developed the livelihood mapping data collection tool which was used by the field based team to conduct the livelihood data collection process. In the third quarter, the central and regional ENGINE teams analyzed the data collected and presented their findings to USAID. ENGINE will continue to update the mapping tool for use in the woredas in year two.

In the first quarter, ENGINE developed the vulnerability assessment criteria in consultation with woreda and government staff in the four target regions. The final assessment tool was then used for the actual beneficiaries' selection and verification process. ENGINE set the targeting criteria for the selection of Farmer Training Centers (FTCs) and schools where demonstrations and gardening activities is taking place.

Set-up and orient targeting committee including all concerned partners in ENGINE woredas: ENGINE accomplished this task during the third quarter in Oromia, Amhara, Tigray and SNNP regions and all concerned parties were informed about the selection criteria and the kind of nutrition-sensitive technical and financial support that ENGINE would provide households, interest groups, schools, and FTCs. This led to the careful selection of the target groups for the livelihood and economic support of ENGINE in all regions. The selection and target group formation followed the AGP community-level participatory planning (CLIPP) approach. Officials at the kebele level (KDCs, DAs and HEWs) supported by the woreda agricultural office and woreda health offices (WorHOs) were responsible for the selection of the most vulnerable households, while ENGINE regional nutrition and livelihood officers and zonal coordinators organized the selection of FTCs and schools.

Identify women beneficiaries and organize women groups based on common needs:

Using the CLIPP approach, ENGINE identified the needs of women beneficiaries and groups and assisted in the procurement of required items and agricultural inputs in all regions. This support will continue in year two of the project as well. ENGINE provided business development and technical skills training to 73 poultry beneficiaries, which included poultry feeding and care, marketing, and using poultry products for household consumption. The table below (Table 5) shows the distribution of ENGINE's economic and livelihood support by region



Business development training for poultry beneficiaries, Tigray region, 2012

Table 5: Summary of the distribution of beneficiaries and groups formed for ES/Livelihood activities by region

Groups/beneficiaries	Amhara	Oromia	Tigray	SNNP	Total
Women groups	20	34	9	18	81
Vulnerable households	550	847	500	450	2347
FTCs	20	34	8	18	80
School gardens	18	34	8	18	78

Identify FTCs and schools for agricultural practice demonstrations and the distribution of agricultural inputs and farm tools: During the third and fourth quarters, all regions selected two FTCs and two school garden demonstration sites for each woreda totaling 80 FTCs and 78 schools (see Table 5). ENGINE has provided the necessary farm tools to 22 FTCs, 23 school gardens, with plans to distribute these tools to the remaining FTCs and schools in year two.



One of the selected FTCs in Merab Azernet Woreda of Siltie Zone SNNP region

ENGINE identified, purchased, and distributed agricultural inputs for the demonstration plots at the FTCs and schools in Oromia, Amhara and Tigray.

Table 6: Distribution of farm tools by region

Groups/beneficiaries	Amhara	Oromia	Tigray	SNNP	Grand Total
Women groups	--	1	--	--	1
Vulnerable households	--	350	--	--	350
FTCs	--	14	8	--	22
School gardens	--	15	8	--	23

Facilitate effective approaches to small scale horticulture and animal production to increase access to food for the most vulnerable households: ENGINE followed up on the distribution of seeds and fruit seedlings to FTCs in the Oromia woredas and found that most were growing successfully. One of the FTCs in the southwest Shoa zone was selected as the best performer due to using optimal land size, transplanting the seedlings properly, distributing the excess to other farmers, and educating the farmers during the transplanting process (see pictures below).



Sarew FTC in Southwest Shoa zone, Genchi woreda, Oromia

In the Amhara region, ENGINE conducted two sessions of agricultural practice demonstrations and farmers' field days in one FTC in South Achefero woreda with a total of 292 farmers attending. The farmers' field day covered vegetable agricultural practices and the nutritional value of vegetables.

Selection of beneficiaries in homestead production of vegetables, root crops and fruits:

A total of 1546 most vulnerable households (50 households per kebele per woreda) were part of this activity in 3 of the 4 regions (see Table 7). To be included, beneficiaries or households had to be willing to devote a plot of land for the homestead production. Selection



Distribution of vegetable seeds to targeted beneficiaries in Weliso Woreda, Oromia Region

priority was given to areas where small irrigation schemes were available to ensure production throughout the year and to focus on vegetables, root crops, and fruits that suit the agro-ecological conditions. ENGINE provided the selected households with vegetable seeds, fruit seedlings, agricultural hand tools, and extension services from the DAs in the kebeles. Post distribution follow up in Oromia has shown that most of the seeds and fruits seedlings were growing successfully. ENGINE will complete the distribution of homestead vegetables and fruits in SNNP and Amhara regions in year two.

Table 7: Number of women groups, vulnerable HHs, FTCs and school gardens provided with fruits and vegetables by region

Groups/beneficiaries	Amhara	Oromia	Tigray	SNNP	Grand Total
Women groups	--	3	--	--	3
Vulnerable households	554	847	145	--	1546
FTCs	28	34	8	--	70
School gardens	--	28	8	--	36

Selection of beneficiaries for provision of productive livestock: The same households selected for homestead vegetable production were covered under this activity to increase the impact of nutrition and income to the household. ENGINE provided the selected households with productive livestock such as poultry, goats, and sheep. In order to ensure the continued supply of these livestock, ENGINE is in contact with agricultural research centers and universities across the regions.

ENGINE developed a livelihood and economic strengthening implementation modality guideline which takes into account household risk and utilization, training needs, required inputs, supply chain issues, and marketing and economic strengthening.

Field Implementation Visits: The ENGINE livelihood and economic strengthening team conducted several field visits through the reporting year. These field visits were critical in:

- Stimulating the start-up of activities of women groups, homesteads, FTCs and school gardens
- Confirming that the selection of women groups and homestead beneficiary households were made in accordance with the targeting/selection criteria
- Discussing the implementation modalities and follow up issues with AGP focal persons in woreda agricultural offices Ensuring sustained technical support for ENGINE teams from woreda office delegates

Rapid assessment of the production, distribution, and consumption of orange flesh sweet potato in the regions: In the fourth quarter, ENGINE conducted a rapid assessment of the production, distribution, and consumption of orange flesh sweet potato in Tigray and SNNP regions. ENGINE will use this assessment as a guide for the scale up of sweet potato in year two. The assessment included a review of the available literature followed by interviews with concerned stakeholders who are directly or indirectly involved with the crop production.

Promote improved seed varieties and setting up seed banks: ENGINE discovered that the possibility of a community based seed bank as an option for improved seed varieties was not practical. Therefore ENGINE has focused on the primary cooperatives or farmers groups and hopes to include horticulture centers in year two.

Site visits to agricultural research centers and universities: In the third quarter, the ENGINE livelihood team held meetings with agricultural research centers and universities to assess the availability of agricultural technologies and practices for vegetable, fruit, and poultry production that could be recommended for small farmers. The team visited agricultural research centers in Holeta, Melkassa, Debrezeit, Hawassa, Wondo Genet, Hawassa and Jimma.

IR4: Rigorous and innovative learning agendas adopted

IR4.1: Design and delivery of a research strategy

Principal accomplishments:

Identify and set up national research partnerships: In the first quarter of year one, ENGINE identified and formed research partnerships with three GOE institutions - Hawassa University, Jimma University, and EHNRI. In order to strengthen the partnership, a team from ENGINE (SC, Tufts University, and Valid International) traveled to each university and research institute to discuss the possibility of establishing a research partnership. Everyone agreed to a joint partnership to conduct ENGINE Operations Research (OR). The main purpose of the partnership is for ENGINE, with the support of Tufts University and Valid International, to build the capacity of the local institution to enable them to conduct and lead OR on the reduction of malnutrition and policy influence in Ethiopia.

Multi-stakeholders research meeting: After establishing partnerships with local institutions, a multi-stakeholder research agenda setting meeting was held in Addis Ababa

on March 21-22, 2012. The objectives of the meeting were: to explain and discuss the purpose of ENGINE's research to the partners; to ensure the participants understand the linkage between research and policy change; to help ENGINE and national research institutions to identify and prioritize research themes for ENGINE's learning agenda; and to identify research priorities for the country. More than 50 participants from different local and international organizations such as USAID/Ethiopia, UNICEF, Alive & Thrive, and other nutrition partners attended the meeting. FMOH and USAID/Ethiopia delegates made keynote speeches. Participants at the meeting identified 19 operations research questions that will be refined in subsequent meetings. The research questions were divided into four nutritional areas:

- a. Strengthening the nutrition policy environment
- b. Improving the effectiveness of programs to address acute malnutrition
- c. Improving the effectiveness of nutrition specific interventions (stunting)
- d. Improving the effectiveness of multi-sector interventions (stunting)

Establish research group(s) including Principal Investigator (PI)/Co-PI for each area and finalize research strategy: Following the identification of the operations research questions, ENGINE and the research partners (Hawassa University, Jimma University, and EHNRI) had continuous discussions on implementation modalities. Some of the year one accomplishments were:

- A close working relationship in the field of operations research and capacity building was established between Tufts University staff/SC and the three research partners. The research partners identified, discussed, and refined the relevant research questions.
- Each research partner has discussed, both internally and with ENGINE, their role and responsibilities in the research process. The sub-agreement between Tufts University and each partner was delayed because of the long process of negotiating the financial arrangement and finalizing the sub-agreement. It will be signed in the first quarter of year two.
- ENGINE has supported the research partners in identifying their specific interests and helped them form functional teams including leads and co-leads that will guide their research efforts. A lead researcher from each partner organization will be responsible for communication on the research study during the design and protocol development.
- Tufts University faculty had discussions with researchers at EHNRI and Hawassa and Jimma Universities to ensure that the OR under ENGINE is productive and

meets its objectives. The focus of discussion at EHNRI was the identification of existing and available data sources for secondary analyses for ENGINE's year one research questions. EHNRI also requested statistical support and training on statistical analyses; there is a clear need to build capacity and transfer skills to new researchers at EHNRI. The discussion at Hawassa and Jimma Universities involved the need for mapping exercises to gain a better understanding of the existing interventions (nutrition, agriculture, WASH, food security, productive safety net program and agro-ecological zones) for the development of a cohort study. The formation of working groups (Tufts, Hawassa University and Jimma University) for the development of a cohort study was considered crucial. An outline for the birth cohort study was developed as a result of the fruitful discussions with Tufts University faculty.

- Research protocol development for some of the studies and identification of existing and available data sources for secondary analyses for ENGINE's year one questions have begun during the fourth quarter.

Follow-up OR activities of local research partners

EHNRI: A working group has been formed with members from EHNRI, Tufts University, SC, and FMOH to support EHNRI staff in moving forward with the sub-agreement and the Nutrition Policy Research study (one of the nutrition areas identified during March 2012 meeting). During this reporting year, the working group has ensured that the nutrition policy question and the three other research questions were included in the annual work plan of EHNRI. EHNRI will lead the Nutrition Policy Research because of its central location and its reputation as a leading government institution in nutrition research and policy formulation.

Hawassa University: During the fourth quarter, ENGINE research team visited Hawassa University and met with the Head of the Institute of Nutrition, Food Science, and Technology and discussed the sub-contract agreement and how to move forward with the ENGINE research questions and support to their M.Sc. and Ph.D. students. During this meeting, they agreed on implementation modalities and procedures for assigning project PI's and co-PI's. Subsequently PI's and co-PI's were identified and assigned to each research question.

Jimma University: Valid International (VI) has made two OR agreements on acute malnutrition (SAM and MAM study) with Jimma University and protocols are now being developed and further refined. Two research coordinators and a data quality manager were recruited to work closely with Jimma University's co-principal investigators. The main responsibilities of the data quality manager include contribution to the data collection methodology design, set-up of databases, oversight of data collector's recruitment and

training, data collection supervision, and initial cleaning and analysis of the data. Jimma University also finalized their co-PIs assigned to each study. The local VI team has started mapping in the Jimma zone to find out the case-load of malnutrition, provision of healthcare services, seasonal calendar information, and the presence of other agencies. Mapping information will be used when selecting the specific study locations. Discussion is progressing on the sub-agreement to be signed between VI and Jimma University. VI researchers made a trip to Jimma University and worked on the two study protocols and made significant progress, agreeing on key outcomes and indicators.

M.Sc. Thesis support in four Universities in Ethiopia: During year one, ENGINE started supporting GOE capacity-building efforts to have trained health and nutrition professionals in the country. ENGINE established a partnership with four local universities (Jimma, Hawassa, Gondar and Haromaya) to financially and technically support three to five graduate students' M.Sc. thesis in each of the universities in the area of nutrition, nutrition-related themes, or linking agriculture and nutrition. MOU's were signed between ENGINE and the four universities in the second quarter of this reporting year. ENGINE developed selection criteria and designated a panel of experts to review and screen the proposals. According to the agreed implementation procedure, two (Hawassa and Gondar) out of four universities have submitted ten M.Sc. thesis proposals to ENGINE. Eight Msc thesis were accepted by the ENGINE review committee and received financial support to conduct their research. Students have already started conducting their thesis work for their M.Sc. fulfillment. This support (technical and financial) will be expanded to two or three other universities teaching nutrition or offering courses in the field of nutrition or related fields in year two of the project.

IR4.2: Develop and manage an innovative documentation and dissemination strategy and M&E system

Principal accomplishments:

Baseline survey data collection and analysis: In the first quarter, ENGINE developed the baseline survey design, methodology, and survey tool. In the second quarter, because of the new Feed the Future (FTF) guidance on M&E and indicators, the finalization of conducting the baseline design was delayed. After many months of dialogue with USAID/FTF, the final selection of survey indicators was made and the revised PMP was submitted to USAID for final approval. In the third quarter, ENGINE submitted the final baseline survey design document to USAID for final approval. ENGINE has secured ethical clearance from Tufts University, Oromia, Amhara and SNNP regions. The necessary training was provided to

three survey managers and fifteen survey data collectors. The database for all data entry was completed.

The baseline survey launched during the third quarter of the first year and is still ongoing. By the end of September 2012, the survey was completed in eight woredas; four in Oromia (Becho, Kersana malima, Guduru and Wayou tuka) and four in Amhara (Dangila, Semen Achefer, Mecha and Alefa). The ENGINE team offered supportive supervision in Oromia region while the data collection was taking place. The rainy season created a major challenge delaying the effectiveness of data collection during the months of July – Sept 2012. Despite the slow start, the survey team continues to be motivated and their improved confidence has translated into greater output.

VI is currently analysing the baseline survey findings for each woreda using statistical software that enables fast and efficient analysis of large data sets. Survey analysis findings will be shared after sufficient numbers of woredas have been covered. In addition, ENGINE staff members have been working on a manual for the baseline survey including a step-by-step guide to the indicators under observation, the statistical analysis being used, and how to interpret the results. This is currently in draft form and will be submitted for review to the wider ENGINE team in the first quarter of year two.

Support and provide technical assistance to FMOH and WorHOs with the integration of nutrition indicators into the HMIS: In the second quarter, the ENGINE senior research, M&E advisor participated in the nutrition Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting with the objective of strengthening the NNP. He also participated in the revision of nutrition M&E indicators for the NNP. However, the integration of nutrition indicators into routine HMIS has not yet taken place because the NNP final revisions are not yet complete.

Organize regional planning workshop and provide M&E training to ENGINE program staff: The M&E and research team organized and coordinated four ENGINE regional planning workshops that took place in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions and regional work plans were finalized with the regional bureaus of health and agriculture. The unit has also conducted orientation training for its regional program staff on the ENGINE PMP, M&E, and FTF initiatives in the second quarter. In the fourth quarter, they coordinated the ENGINE annual performance review retreat and year two planning workshop.

Conduct quarterly supportive supervision at facility and community levels: In the third quarter, ENGINE participated in the joint supportive supervision in Amhara (one), Tigray

(two), and Oromia (one) regions. It has supported the regional states with fuel and technical assistance during the supportive supervision. The project has also conducted its own district level supervision through program officers, national office staff, and senior management of ENGINE. Extensive visits have been made by the livelihood team to 26 woredas using a structured checklist. The health and nutrition team has also developed a supervision checklist which is in use by regional ENGINE staff. ENGINE woredas are supported to include nutrition issues in their supervision tools. A summary of the woredas and health facilities covered through the supportive supervision in the fourth quarter is shown in the table below. The supportive supervision mainly focused on issues related EOS transition, IYCN post training monitoring, IRT rollout to HDAs and Community Health Promoters (CHP), micronutrient monitoring, distribution and orientation on IEC/BCC material, documentation and reporting.

Table 8: Supportive supervision coverage in the fourth quarter by regions

Region	Total woredas	WorHOs covered		Total HCs	Health centers visited		Total HPs	Health posts visited	
		#	%		#	%		#	%
Amhara	11	10	91%	76	27	35.50%	280	44	17.70%
Oromia	17	15	88.20%	83	53	63.90%	464	143	30.8%
Tigray	4	3	75%	22	15	68%	46	29	63%
SNNP	9	0	0%	54	0	0%	326	0	0%
Total	41	28	68.30%	235	95	40.4%	1116	216	19.4%

During the fourth quarter, the ENGINE management team visited Amhara, Oromia, and Tigray field sites including FTCs, women groups, health posts, health centers, and WorHOs (see project monitoring table) and provided feedback to ENGINE regional and zonal health and agriculture offices.. The ENGINE central M&E team made a field visit in Amhara and Oromia regions. During those visits, WorHOs data personnel were encouraged to organize and analyze data using MS Excel and discussions were held on how to increase the use of data for programmatic decision making.

In West Oromia, ENGINE organized a joint supportive supervision with woreda agriculture experts to women groups, beneficiary households, FTCs, and schools with the objective of assessing the status of vegetables and seedlings distributed in the 10 woredas. As a result, 60 households, 18 FTCs and 8 schools were visited and feedback was provided onsite.

Conduct review meetings at the woreda and regional level: In the third and fourth quarters, ENGINE provided technical and financial support to the conduct review meetings in

21 woredas and 7 zones of Amhara and Oromia regions. In most woredas of Oromia region, sectors such as agriculture and women affairs also participated in these review meetings. ENGINE has used these forums to promote nutrition, and to recommend that woreda officials give priority to the prevention of undernutrition at the community and facility levels in an integrated manner. They have also created a conducive environment to work together with the activities of the woredas and zones. The review meeting was attended by a total of 1896 HEWs, HWs, program managers and others at the woreda level and 486 at the zonal level.

ENGINE also played an active role by supporting a regional nutrition performance review meeting and EOS transitioning in Oromia, which took place from June 28 to July 1, 2012 through a cost sharing mechanism and provided technical assistance to the Oromia RHB. Based on the guidance given by the ORHB and EOS transitioning guidelines, ENGINE supported both technically and financially the EOS transition to the Child Health Days in 7 zones and 4 woredas. The meetings were attended by 879 participants. EOS meetings were concluded by developing micro-planning to cascade the EOS transitioning to the next level. ENGINE will continue to support these endeavours in the second year of implementation.

ENGINE provided financial support for IRT performance review meetings in SNNPR including Kaffa, Gurage, Silte, Sidama and Gedio zones. In Tigray and Oromia regions, ENGINE supported woreda planning of the regions and providing technical support to the GOE. ENGINE held woreda-based agriculture meetings in 2 woredas in Amhara region.



Review meeting participants in Oromia and Ahmara woredas, 2012

Woreda level livelihood activity review meetings were conducted in seven woredas of Oromia region. The review meeting was attended by program targeted FTCs, schools, DAs from kebeles with targeted homestead and WSGs, and representatives from the WSG, Woreda Women Affairs, Woreda Animal Health office, woreda Agriculture office, and woreda

Health office. The review focused on the status of ENGINE supported activities, reaching common understanding on the support provided and coordination among the woreda sectors, and monitoring and reporting mechanisms within the woreda and ENGINE. A total of 238 participants, (20% female) attended the review meeting.

M&E tools development and checklists: ENGINE has developed data collection tools which have been piloted in Amhara and Oromia regions and are ready for use in the field. ENGINE has drafted a monitoring checklist for its programmatic use as detailed in the quarterly supervision section above. ENGINE has identified data elements/indicators not included in the HMIS, but necessary to meet USAID and ENGINE requirements, and has integrated these into its quarterly reporting formats. ENGINE has also developed internal program indicators for tracking its activities.

Quality Improvement (QI) for nutrition services: ENGINE has developed a Terms of Reference (ToR) for Mary-Eve Hammock, Global HIV Advisor/SC-US, to provide QI technical assistance (TA) for ENGINE in August/September 2012. She developed a nutrition service QI assessment tool while the methodology for the QI has already been developed by the ENGINE QI team. She also created a road map for implementing the QI process and finalizing the QI framework in collaboration with FBP and other key stakeholders (see IR2.1 for details).

Meeting with USAID M&E specialists and the FTF M&E contractor: In order to harmonize its PMP, ENGINE attended a meeting with the USAID M&E contractor to discuss the various issues regarding FTF indicators. ENGINE revised the PMP based on the consensus reached at this meeting, and submitted it to USAID in the fourth quarter.

Submitting quarterly and semi-annual reports: ENGINE has submitted first and third quarter, and semi-annual reports to USAID. In addition, ENGINE has submitted its program activity status to Oromia regional state bureaus of health and agriculture twice in the first year of the project. All other regions (Amhara, Tigray and SNNP) require the submission of ENGINE performance reports in the second year of the project.

Nutrition and Cross Cutting Issues:

i) Gender

Principal accomplishments:

Identifying key gender related activities for ENGINE: The Senior Gender Advisor has identified areas where gender should be integrated into the ENGINE project. The revised ENGINE work plan now includes the following key activities: conducting a gender audit and gender analysis in selected regions; participating in the revision of guidelines and manuals to include gender concerns; integrating gender issues into the development of IEC/SBCC materials and communication strategies of ENGINE, the major planned trainings, livelihood activities, and gender sensitive M&E activities for ENGINE.

Participation in the revision of NNP: In the third quarter, ENGINE contributed significantly to the revision of the NNP by ensuring that the NNP addressed gender issues and identified gender-related indicators for inclusion, as suggested by the Senior Gender Advisor.

Developing a ToR for conducting a Gender Audit: One of the key gender activities that took place in the third quarter was developing a ToR to conduct a gender audit at the MOH, MOA, MoWCYA and their decentralized locations. The intention was to identify gender related issues, the opportunities, and gaps in these sector offices for integrating gender into their nutrition and livelihood programs in ENGINE operating regions. Accordingly, ENGINE developed a ToR for the consultancy. A Request for Proposal has been announced inviting potential consultants to apply. The proposals are being reviewed for their technical competencies to carry out the assignment and the selected firm will be awarded the consultancy in the first quarter of year two.

Integrating gender in MIYCN training for Health and Agriculture cadres: ENGINE has integrated gender in all major trainings conducted at national and regional levels, and will be cascaded to the community level. In this effort, gender training was integrated as part of the MIYCN training provided for health and agriculture workers from selected zones of SNNPR. The training was given to a total of 61 health workers (42 male and 19 female) and 19 agriculture workers (12 male and 7 female). The gender sessions included: the definition of sex and gender, concepts of gender (gender roles, relations, expectations, behaviors); gender analysis and how they can employ these concepts to their daily work; gender

mainstreaming; and some key strategies that could be used in their areas to promote gender equality in nutrition and livelihood programs.

Conducting a field visit to ENGINE woredas: The gender advisor took part in a monitoring visit to two ENGINE operation woredas in Tigray region. The general lessons extracted from this visit are that there has been some encouraging progress with regards to the status of the vulnerable households that were supported with the various livelihood options, though there are some challenges related to food and the lack of appropriate skills. The Farmers Training Centers (FTCs) have demonstrated good efforts in enhancing the equal participation and involvement of women in their activities.

The need to strengthening the capacities of the DAs in the areas of nutrition, gender, and other essential issues is critical for effective implementation of the project. The role of ENGINE in taking the lead to coordinate and bring on board all the stakeholders is also critical to the project's objectives.

Networking and collaboration: Networking and collaboration with stakeholders and implementing partners is also important to carry out the gender activities. Accordingly, ENGINE is collaborating with the government sectors and other non-government agents who have similar engagements. In this regard, discussions are going on between ENGINE and the implementing government partner offices such as the Gender Directorate at the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Gender Directorate at the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Gender Mainstreaming Directorate at the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs. The aim is to reach a consensus and build a strong ownership of the activities to be executed in each of the sectors.

ii) People with Disabilities (PWD) and ENGINE

ENGINE promoted nutrition messages for children with disabilities at the Day of the African Child advocacy event at the African Union headquarters on June 15, 2012, which highlighted the theme: *The Rights of Children with Disabilities: The Duty to Protect, Respect, Promote and Fulfill*. ENGINE project took part in the opening event by developing nutrition and disability advocacy messages explaining that malnutrition is one of the underlying causes of disability. These messages were displayed on flyers and banners and incorporated into a speech delivered by Chachi Tadesse, a national celebrity, who was one of the event organizers and a SC-US Ethiopia ambassador. High level officials from the African Union Commission, ambassadors from African countries, the special advisor to the Ethiopian president, government state ministers from the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Women,

Children and Youth Affairs were all present, as well as children with disabilities and their parents.